HONOR & GRATITUDE

A SPECIAL THANK YOU TO OUR TEXAS SENATE MEMBERS WHO SERVED OUR COUNTRY



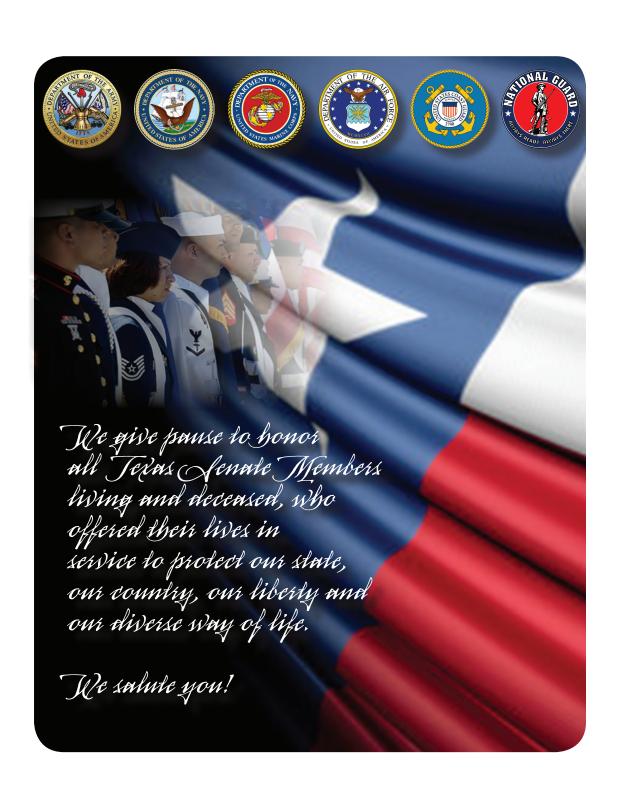














Preface

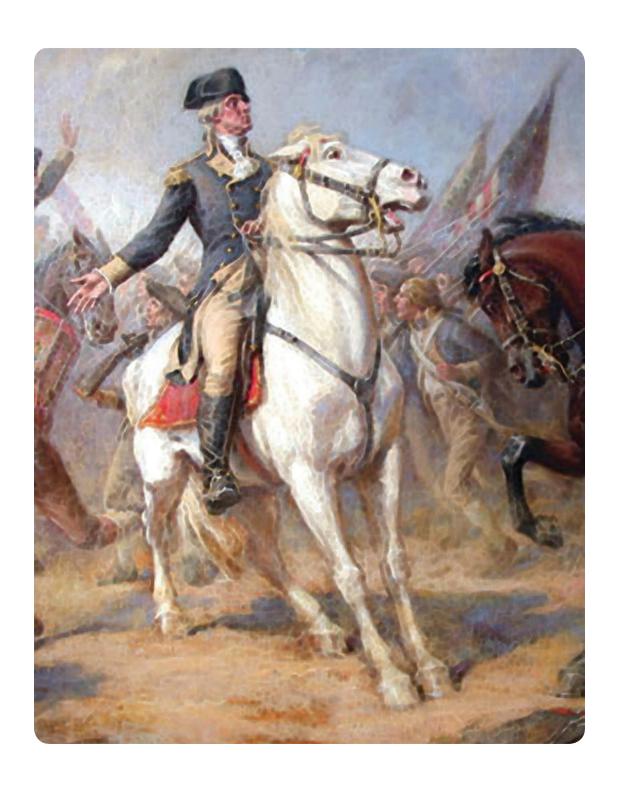
I frequently receive requests for information on which current and former members of the Texas Senate are serving or have served in the military. Unfortunately, this information has never been researched and recorded for Senate historical purposes.

With Honor and Gratitude is a preview of a project recently undertaken by the Secretary of the Senate's Office to document the military service of Texas senators and lieutenant governors. The initial work does not cover the entire period of Texas statehood — only back to the 36th Legislature — and contains only the name, branch of military, and legislative service of each member who served in the armed forces. Our goal, however, is to compile the military history of all senators from statehood to the present.

While With Honor and Gratitude is only a beginning work, I hope you enjoy looking at the photographs of the many senators and lieutenant governors you know or know of and the many you don't — all of whom we recognize and honor for their service to our state and our country.

Patsy Spaw

Secretary of the Senate





Introduction

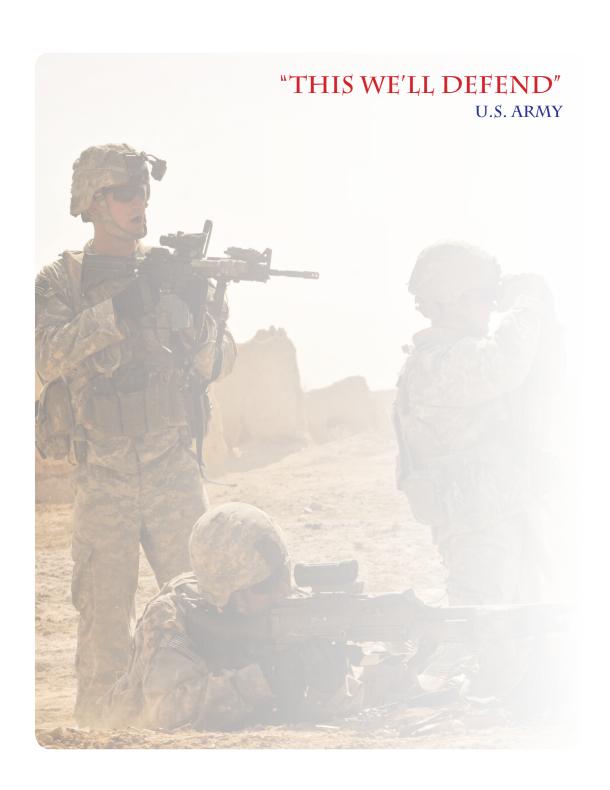
The names of the men and women who have served our nation both in its military and in its legislative bodies make a long and illustrious list. Among these distinguished Americans past and present, George Washington is an enduring example of a patriot willing to serve on the battlefield and in the statehouse.

Washington was a lieutenant colonel in the Virginia Regiment at the age of 22 and fought in the first battles of the French and Indian War. A planter by trade, he went on to serve in Virginia's House of Burgesses and in the First and Second Continental Congresses. Though he did not expressly seek the position, he was appointed in 1775 a full general and commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.

After leading the rag-tag American forces to victory over the British, Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief before reentering politics, an act that historians consider to be among his most important contributions to the young country. He was elected the first President of the United States in 1789 and was reelected in 1792. At the conclusion of his second term he retired from public office.

The Texas Senate has through the years been home to many patriots who have served with distinction in the nation's armed forces. This short volume pays tribute to those courageous individuals who have served both in peace and in war.







UNITED STATES ARMY

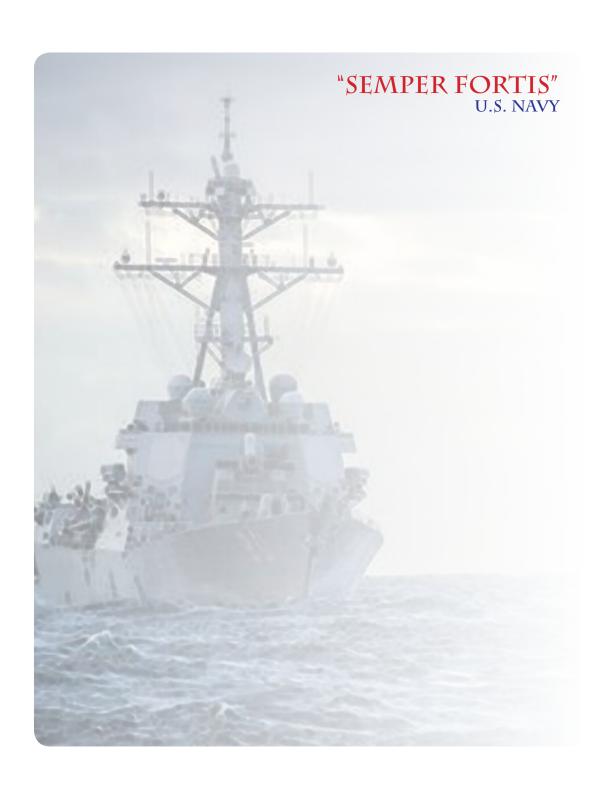
The United States Army is the oldest and largest of the nation's armed services. Established by the Second Continental Congress on June 14, 1775, the Continental Army, under the leadership of General George Washington, defeated the forces of Great Britain in the Revolutionary War, paving the way for American independence.

In 1802, recognizing the importance of an educated officer corps, the Army established the United States Military Academy at West Point. From May 1804 through September 1806, an Army special unit led by Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark explored the vast territory of the Louisiana Purchase, providing invaluable information about the western frontier and establishing an American presence in the newly acquired territory.

The Civil War divided the army as it did the nation; nearly a third of the Army's officer corps resigned to serve in the Confederacy. More than three million American soldiers fought in the war. In the decades that followed, the Army played a vital role in the settlement of the nation's western frontier.

The United States entered World War I as the European powers were locked in a years-long stalemate. The Army played a decisive role in ending the war. In World War II, the Army's success in Southern Europe and in the D-Day invasion and subsequent march across France helped carry the Allies to victory over Nazi Germany and the other Axis powers.

During the Cold War, conflicts in Korea and Vietnam demonstrated American resolve against the threat of communism. In recent years, the soldiers of the United States Army have again proven their steadfast dedication to the defense of our nation in Operation Desert Storm and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.





UNITED STATES NAVY

The origins of the United States Navy are found in the Continental Navy, established by the Second Continental Congress on October 13, 1775. During the Revolutionary War, American ships successfully harassed British trade, captured supplies, and broke enemy blockades at strategic points.

Although the Continental Navy was disbanded at the conclusion of the war, its absence was soon felt. Piracy, aggression by other nations, and the need for a stronger national defense led Congress to pass the Naval Act of 1794, authorizing the construction of six frigates. In 1796, Congress formally created the United States Navy.

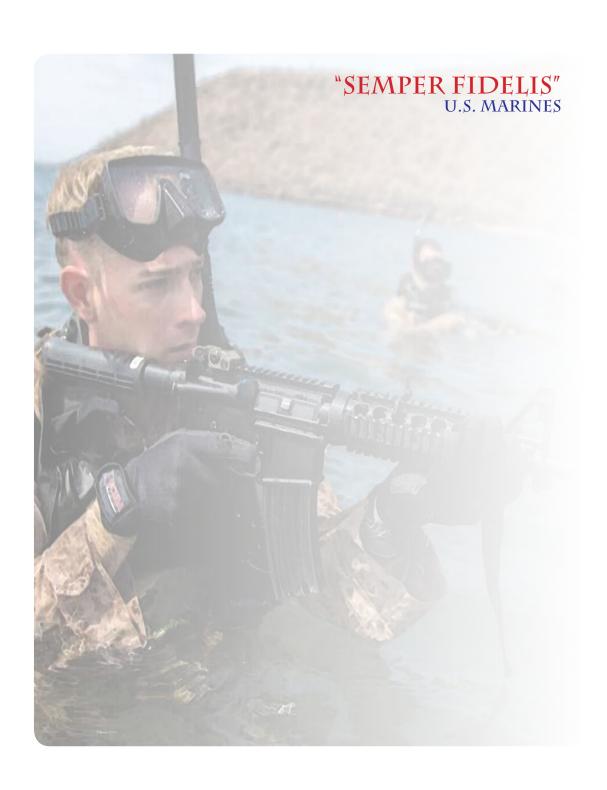
The Navy played an active role in the War of 1812 despite being outnumbered nearly 50-1 by the British Royal Navy.

During the Civil War, navies on both sides of the conflict produced significant innovations in naval warfare. The Confederacy introduced the torpedo, and submarine warfare, while steamships came into prominent use as warships. The world's first battle of ironclad warships occurred in March 1862 at the Battle of Hampton Roads, where the USS Monitor fought the CSS Virginia to a standoff.

The Navy was instrumental in our nation's victory in the Spanish-American War, and in 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt ordered a Navy battle fleet of 16 battleships, popularly known as the "Great White Fleet," to circumnavigate the globe as a demonstration of American naval power.

The Navy suffered tragic losses on December 7, 1941, in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In response, the Navy defeated the Japanese fleet at such engagements as the Battle of Midway, the Battle of the Coral Sea, and the Battle of Leyte Gulf and was instrumental in the Allied island-hopping campaign toward Japan. The United States accepted Japan's surrender aboard the battleship USS Missouri.

During the Vietnam War, the Navy's "Sea, Air, and Land" teams, commonly abbreviated as the Navy SEALs, emerged as arguably the finest special operations fighters in the world. In that conflict SEALs earned two Navy Crosses, 42 Silver Stars, 402 Bronze Stars, two Legions of Merit, and three Medals of Honor. In 2011, a Navy SEAL team was responsible for the capture and killing of Osama bin Laden.





UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

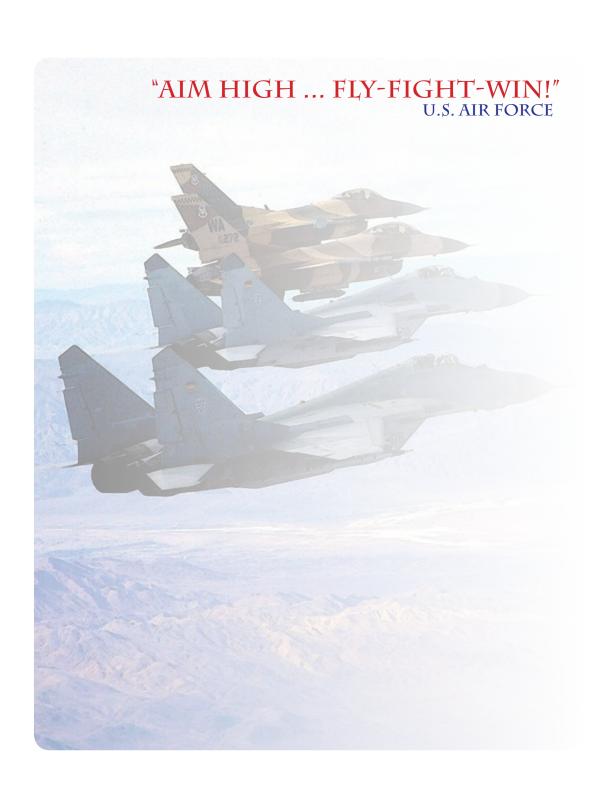
The United States Marine Corps is a distinguished military service within the United States Department of the Navy that serves as the nation's first line of defense. Able to deploy rapidly on land, at sea, and in the air, Marine troops also serve as security forces at naval bases, installations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and United States embassies abroad.

The Marine Corps traces its institutional roots to the Continental Marines, established by the Second Continental Congress in November 1775. Within months of its founding, the Marines, together with the Continental Navy, successfully executed an amphibious raid that captured large stores of gunpowder and cannons from the British at Fort Nassau. The renowned Marines' hymn recalls the early exploits of the Marine Corps as it helped put an end to pirates' raids in Tripoli and captured the "Halls of Montezuma" in the pivotal Battle of Chapultepec in the Mexican War.

The corps gained worldwide fame from the Battle of Belleau Wood in World War I, when Marines on the Western Front in France, low on supplies and pinned down by machine-gun fire, mounted a fixed-bayonet charge and seized German positions.

During World War II, the Marines played a central role in the Pacific Theater. Their heroism and tenacity were decisive factors in some of the most furious battles in the history of American warfare, including Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, and Okinawa. "Raising The Flag On Iwo Jima," one of the most iconic photographs of World War II, shows six Marine troops raising the American flag atop Mount Suribachi during the battle of Iwo Jima.

In Korea and Vietnam, the Marine Corps demonstrated its valor and fighting spirit at such engagements as the Battle of Chosin Reservoir and the Battles of Hue and Khe Sanh. More recently, the Marines have seen combat action in Operation Desert Storm and the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.





UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

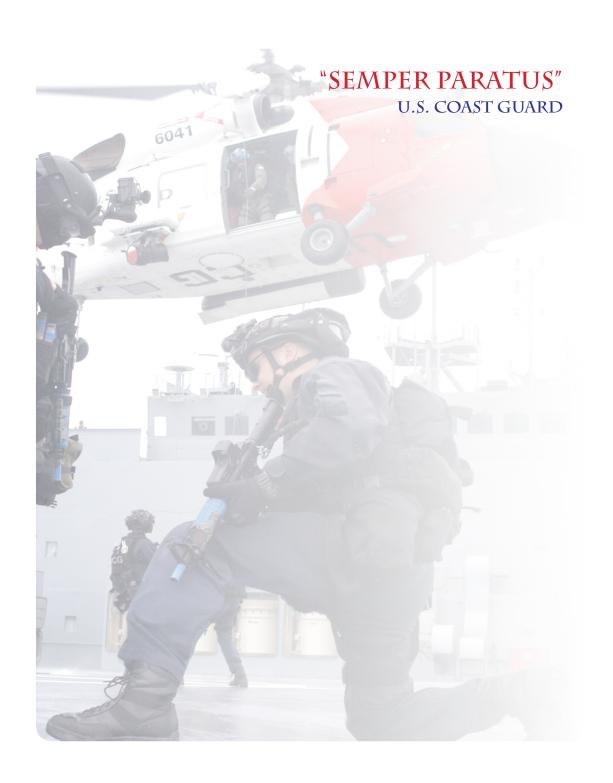
The United States Air Force traces its roots to the creation of a small Aeronautical Division by the United States Army Signal Corps in 1907. Working with Orville Wright, the division acquired its first aircraft, identified as Airplane No. 1, on August 2, 1909. By the end of World War I, the United States had 740 airplanes in 45 squadrons, with more than 1,200 aviators in France.

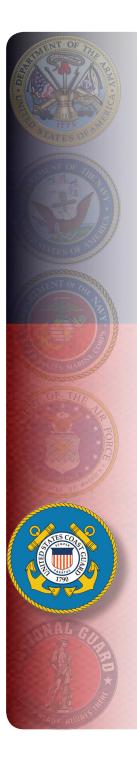
Following World War I, the Air Service, like most of the military, underwent significant reductions in force. In the late 1930s, however, President Franklin D. Roosevelt recognized the growing importance of air power and, anticipating American entry into World War II, asked the War Department to prepare a program for an Air Corps composed of 10,000 airplanes.

The success of the German Luftwaffe early in the war further underscored the importance of rapidly expanding the nation's air power. During the war, the service grew to include more than 2.4 million men and women in service and nearly 80,000 aircraft.

On July 26, 1947, the National Security Act of 1947 created the United States Air Force as a separate, autonomous branch of the military. During the Cold War, the Air Force was assigned sole responsibility for all of the nation's land-based intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missile systems and for the launch and development of all military booster rockets.

Today, the Air Force, the Air National Guard, and the Air Force Reserve Command employ the most technologically advanced aircraft in the world as an integral part of our nation's defenses.





UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

The United States Coast Guard is simultaneously a branch of the armed services and a federal law enforcement agency. Dedicated to maritime law enforcement and the protection of life and property at sea, the Coast Guard operates under the auspices of the United States Department of Homeland Security except in times of war or at the direction of the President, when it serves as part of the United States Department of the Navy.

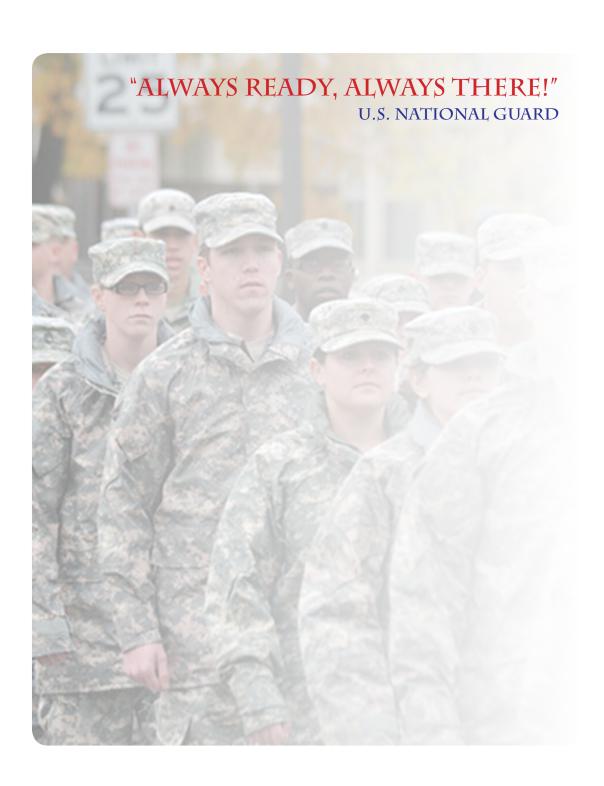
Established by an Act of Congress in 1790 to enforce federal trade and tariff laws and to prevent smuggling, the Coast Guard has seen its mission grow to include such tasks as conducting search and rescue operations, enforcing safety standards for commercial vessels, administering pilotage services on the Great Lakes, ensuring the safety and security of ports, and directing a national boating safety program for small craft.

The wartime role of the Coast Guard is primarily logistic, including convoy escort, coastal and offshore patrols, port safety operations, operation of transports and invasion craft, and participation in antisubmarine and amphibious landing operations.

The Coast Guard plays a vital role in implementing the nation's marine environmental protection policies. It also establishes and maintains such aids to navigation as lighthouses, lightships, buoys, fog signals, beacons, and long-range nautical equipment.

The Coast Guard is responsible for the operation of the nation's icebreaker vessels, which are important both in scientific research and in reconnaissance missions. The International Ice Patrol, an iceberg warning service off the coast of Newfoundland, is part of its purview.

The Coast Guard has been an active participant in many of the nation's armed conflicts, and its national defense responsibilities remain one of its most important functions.





NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES

The National Guard and the military reserves are essential components of the United States military. National Guard and reserve troops hold jobs or attend college while maintaining their military training on a part-time basis and standing ready to defend our nation in the event of emergency.

The National Guard traces its origins to militia regiments organized by the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1636. Militia troops subsequently fought in the American Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War. National Guard troops fought in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War and provided combat divisions to fight Germany in World War I.

Each branch of the United States military maintains a significant reserve component. Reserve troops provide strategic depth to their respective services, augmenting and reinforcing active duty and National Guard units.

The mobilization of National Guard and reserve troops prior to World War II doubled the size of the United States Army. Guardsmen and reserve troops were called into service during the Korean War, followed by smaller mobilizations for the Berlin Airlift, Vietnam, and Operation Desert Storm. Since 2001, National Guard and reserve troops have made an enormous contribution to our nation's security by providing a substantial portion of the United States forces deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Domestically, the National Guard and the military reserves are often deployed in support of relief efforts following hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters. More than 50,000 members of the Army National Guard and Air National Guard were called into service following Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In 2012, federal law was amended to allow military reserve units an expanded role in responding to natural disasters and terrorist attacks.





A Salute to Our CURRENT TEXAS SENATORS



Brian Birdwell United States Army Senate 81st - 85th



Bob Hall United States Air Force Senate 84th - 85th



Juan "Chuy" Hinojosa United States Marines Senate 78th - 85th



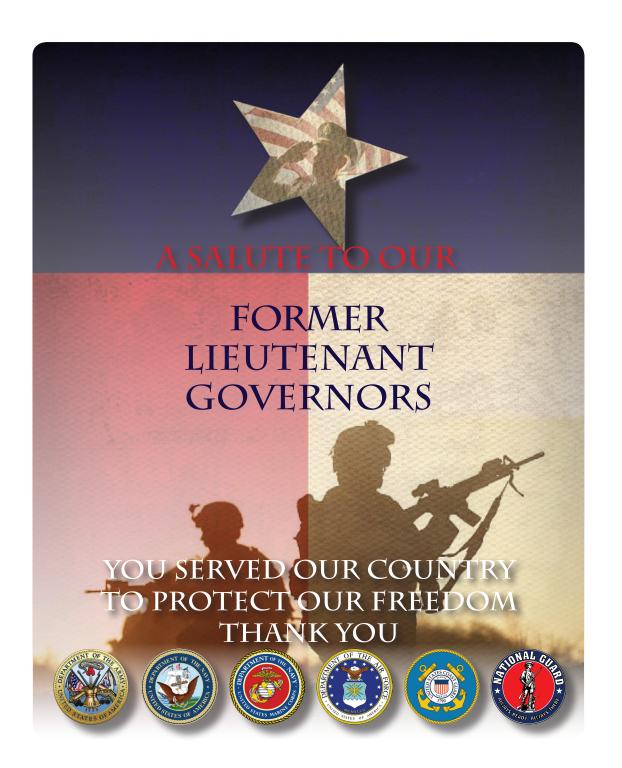
A Salute to Our CURRENT TEXAS SENATORS



Van Taylor United States Marines Senate 84th - 85th



Carlos Uresti United States Marines Senate 79th - 85th





A Salute to Our FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS



William P. Hobby
United States Navy
Lieutenant Governor 63rd – 71st



Rick Perry United States Air Force Lieutenant Governor 76th



Bill Ratliff United States Army Reserve Lieutenant Governor 77th



David Dewhurst United States Air Force Lieutenant Governor 78th – 83rd





A Salute to Our FORMER TEXAS MEMBERS



Joe Bernal United States Army Senate 60th - 62nd



Kim Brimer
United States Air Force Reserve
Texas Air National Guard
Senate 78th - 80th



Bob Glasgow United States Army Senate 67th - 72nd



Ralph Hall United States Navy Senate 58th - 62nd



O.H. (Ike) Harris United States Air Force Senate 60th - 73rd



Glenn Kothmann Texas National Guard Senate 62nd - 69th



Jon Lindsay United States Air Force Senate 75th - 79th



Walter Mengden, Jr. United States Navy United States Army Senate 63rd - 67th



A Salute to Our FORMER TEXAS MEMBERS



John T. Montford United States Marines Senate 68th - 74th



Steve Ogden United States Navy Senate 75th - 82nd



Carl Parker United States Naval Reserve Senate 65th - 73rd



Jerry Patterson United States Marines Senate 73rd - 75th



Bill Ratliff United States Army Reserve Senate 71st - 78th



A.R. "Babe" Schwartz
United States Navy
United States Air Force Reserve
Senate 56th - 66th



John Sharp United States Army Reserve Senate 67th - 69th



Dan Shelley United States Air Force Senate 73rd



A Salute to Our FORMER TEXAS MEMBERS



Max Sherman United States Army Senate 62nd - 65th



Jim Turner United States Army Senate 72nd - 74th



Jim Wallace United States Navy Senate 62nd - 63rd



Jeff Wentworth United States Army Senate 73rd - 82nd





A Salute to Our DECEASED FORMER LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS



Walter Woodul
National Guard
U.S. Army
Lieutenant Governor 44th - 45th



John Lee Smith U.S. Army Lieutenant Governor 48th - 49th

Edgar E. Witt
U.S. Army Service Corps
Lieutenant Governor 42nd - 43rd



Allan Shivers
U.S. Army
Lieutenant Governor 50th - 51st



Bob Bullock U.S. Air Force Lieutenant Governor 72nd - 75th





Robert W. Baker U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 56th - 57th



James Storey Bates, Sr. U.S. Air Force U.S. Army Senate 58th - 62nd



J.W.E.H. Beck Texas National Guard U.S. Army Senate 41st - 44th



John Bell U.S. Army Senate 50th - 53rd



V.E. 'Red' Berry U.S. Army Senate 60th - 61st



Roy Blake, Sr. U.S. Navy Senate 65th - 70th



H.J. 'Doc' Blanchard U.S. Army Senate 58th - 63rd



Searcy Bracewell U.S. Army Senate 51st - 55th



Floyd F. Bradshaw U.S. Army Senate 55th - 56th



William Braecklein U.S. Army Senate 63rd - 66th



Ronald W. Bridges U.S. Army Senate 61st - 62nd



Chet Brooks U.S. Navy Senate 60th - 72nd





Galloway Calhoun U.S. Army Senate 57th - 59th



Joe D. Carter U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 52nd



Cris Cole U. S. Marine Corps Senate 58th - 61st



Wayne Connally U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 60th - 62nd



Wilfred Roy Cousins, Jr. U.S. Army Senate 50th - 51st



A.B. Crawford U. S. Army Senate 49th - 50th



Tom Creighton U.S. Navy Senate 57th - 66th



Ephraim Davis U.S. Army Senate 44th - 45th



Tom A. DeBerry U.S. Army Senate 41st - 44th



Martin Dies, Jr. U.S. Navy Senate 56th - 59th



Arthur P. Duggan Texas National Guard Senate 43rd - 44th



Clement Fain, Jr. U.S. Marine Corps Senate 47th - 48th



A Aulute to Our



Ray Farabee U.S. Air Force Reserves Senate 64th - 70th



William Fly U.S. Navy Senate 53rd - 56th



Marshall Formby U.S. Army Senate 47th - 48th



Jep Fuller FBI - U. S. Army Senate 52nd - 57th



Robert Gammage U.S. Army U.S. Navy Reserves Senate 63rd - 64th



William Carey Graves U.S. Navy Senate 46th - 49th



Dorsey B. Hardeman U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 50th - 60th



Fred R. 'Red' Harris U.S. Navy Senate 50th - 51st



Charles Herring, Sr. U.S. Navy Senate 55th - 63rd



Jack Hightower U.S. Navy Senate 59th - 63rd



Hill D. Hudson U.S. Army Senate 51st - 52nd



Grant Jones U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 63rd - 70th





Abraham 'Chick' Kazen U. S. Air Force Senate 53rd - 59th



Rogers Kelley U. S. Air Force Senate 46th - 54th



Keith F. Kelly U. S. Navy Senate 50th - 52nd



Culp Krueger U.S. Army Senate 55th - 59th



Royston Lanning U.S. Army Senate 46th - 49th



John Leedom U.S. Navy Senate 67th - 74th



Vernon Lemens U.S. Army Senate 45th - 48th



Ottis Lock U.S. Army Senate 51st - 55th



Frank J. Lombardino U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 64th - 65th



Raul Longoria U.S. Army Senate 63rd - 66th



Gregory Luna U.S. Army Senate 73rd - 76th



Crawford Martin U.S. Coast Guard Senate 51st - 57th





Jesse Martin U. S. Marine Corps Senate 46th - 49th



Oscar Mauzy U.S. Navy Senate 60th - 69th



Warren McDonald U.S. Navy Senate 51st - 54th



Peyton McKnight U.S. Army Air Force Senate 63rd - 67th



Mike McKool U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 61st - 62nd



Penrose Metcalfe U.S. Army Signal Corps Air Corps Senate 46th - 49th



George 'Cotton' Moffett U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 46th - 58th



William 'Bill' Moore U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 51st - 66th



George Nokes, Jr. U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 51st - 52nd



Frank Owen, III U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 53rd - 58th



Will D. Pace U.S. Army Senate 43rd - 46th



William N. 'Bill' Patman U.S. Marine Corps Air Force Reserves U.S. Foreign Service Senate 57th - 66th





Jimmy Phillips U.S. Army Senate 50th - 56th



W.R. Poage U.S. Navy Senate 42nd - 44th



Robert 'Bob' Price U.S. Air Force Senate 65th - 66th



Bruce Reagan U.S. Army Senate 55th - 60th



John S. Redditt U.S. Army Senate 43rd - 46th



K.M. Regan U.S. Army Signal Corps Senate 43rd - 44th



Walter Richter U.S. Navy Senate 58th - 59th



Ray Roberts U.S. Navy Senate 54th - 57th



Andrew 'Andy' Rogers U.S. Army Air Force Senate 53rd - 59th



Johnnie B. Rogers U.S. Naval Air Corps Senate 53rd - 54th



James T. Rutherford U.S. Marine Corps Senate 53rd



Roy Sanderford U.S. Army Senate 43rd - 44th





Jarrard Secrest FBI Army Senate 53rd - 57th



Allan Shivers U.S. Army Senate 44th - 49th



William A. Shofner FBI Army Senate 51st - 52nd



E.L. Short U.S. Navy Senate 66th - 67th



John Lee Smith U.S. Army Senate 47th



W.E. 'Pete' Snelson U.S. Army U.S. Army Reserve Senate 59th, 61st - 67th



Franklin S. Spears U.S. Army Senate 57th - 59th



J. Franklin Spears U.S. Cavalry U.S. Army Senate 45th - 49th



James E. Taylor U.S. Army Texas National Guard Senate 48th - 51st



Frank Tejeda U. S. Marine Corps Marine Reserve Corps Senate 70th - 72nd



William 'Bill' Tippen U.S. Army Senate 62nd



John Traeger U.S. Army Texas National Guard Senate 63rd - 69th





Walter Tynan U.S. Army Corps Senate 49th - 52nd



R.L. 'Bob' Vale U.S. Army Senate 66th - 68th



James 'Jim' Wade U.S. Army Senate 60th



Wayne W. Wagonseller U.S. Army Senate 52nd - 54th



Rudolph Weinert U.S. Army Senate 44th - 57th



Lindon Williams U.S. Army Senate 64th - 69th



Doyle Willis, Sr. U.S. Army Air Corps Senate 53rd - 57th



Charles 'Charlie' Wilson U.S. Navy Senate 60th - 62nd



Edgar E. Witt U.S. Army Service Corps Senate 36th - 41st



H. Grady Woodruff Army National Guard Senate 42nd - 45th



Walter Woodul National Guard U.S. Army Senate 41st - 43rd



J.P. Word U.S. Army Senate 58th - 62nd



We don't know them all but we owe them all.